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Current Employment Statistics Highlights



May 2016

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Prepared by Analysts of the National Estimates Branch
Current Employment Statistics Survey
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, May 2016

Nonfarm payroll employment changed little in May (+38,000). Health care added jobs over the month, and mining continued to lose jobs. A strike resulted in a job loss in information.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private-sector payrolls increased by 5 cents in May and are up 2.5 percent over the year. Average weekly hours, at 34.4 hours, have been unchanged since February.

The employment change for March revised down from +208,000 to +186,000, and the change for April revised down from +160,000 to +123,000. Over the past 3 months, employment has risen by an average 116,000.

+67,000 Education and Health Services

In May, employment continued to rise in health care (+46,000). Ambulatory health care added 24,000 jobs over the month, including 9,000 in offices of physicians. Hospitals (+17,000) and nursing care facilities (+5,000) also added jobs. Over the year, health care employment has risen by 487,000.

+10,000 Professional and Business Services

Employment changed little in professional and business services in May, following an increase of 55,000 in April. Among the professional and technical industries, employment continued to trend up in

computer systems design and related services and in management and technical consulting (+7,000 each).

Temporary help services employment changed little in May (-21,000). So far this year, the industry has lost 64,000 jobs.

+13,000 Government

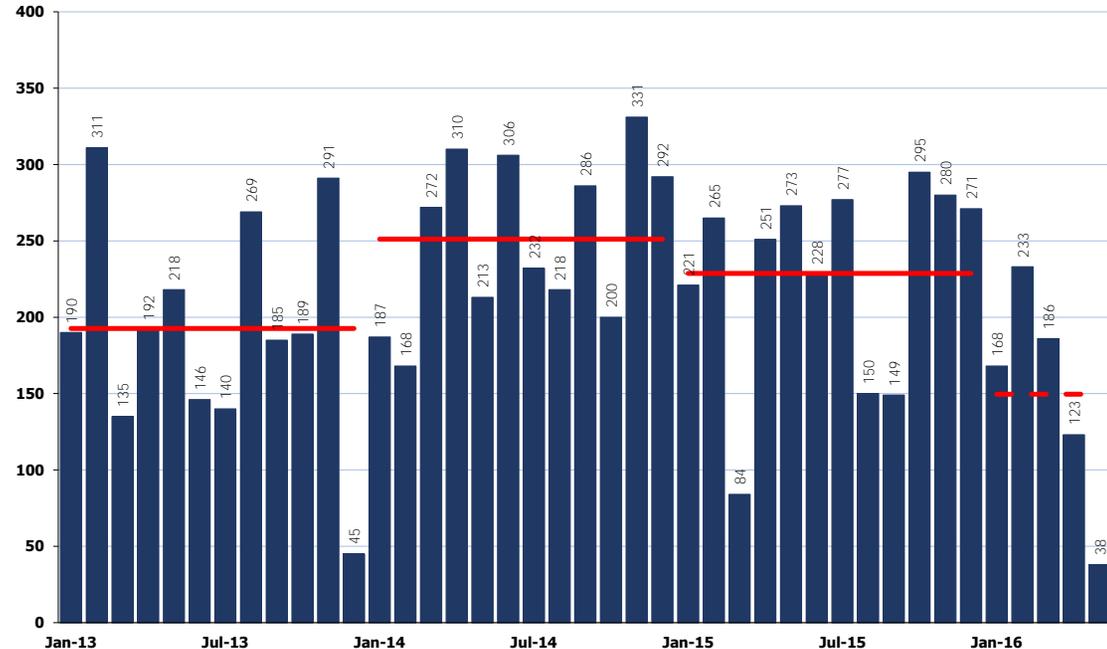
The U.S. Postal Service added 10,000 jobs in May, offsetting a loss in April.

+11,000 Retail Trade

Employment in retail trade changed little for a second consecutive month in May. Job

Employment in total nonfarm

Over-the-month change, January 2013–May 2016
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, June 03, 2016. Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Current Employment Statistics Survey Summary, May 2016

growth had averaged 54,000 per month in the first quarter.

+11,000 Leisure and Hospitality

In May, employment changed little in food services and drinking places (+22,000). So far this year, food services employment has changed by an average +19,000 per month, compared to +30,000 per month in 2015.

-15,000 Construction

In May, construction employment changed little for a second month in a row. Monthly job growth had averaged 25,000 over the 12 months ending in March.

-11,000 Mining and Logging

Mining continued to lose jobs in May (-10,000). Since reaching a peak in September 2014, mining employment has declined by 207,000. Support activities for mining accounted for 157,000 jobs lost during this period, including 6,000 in May.

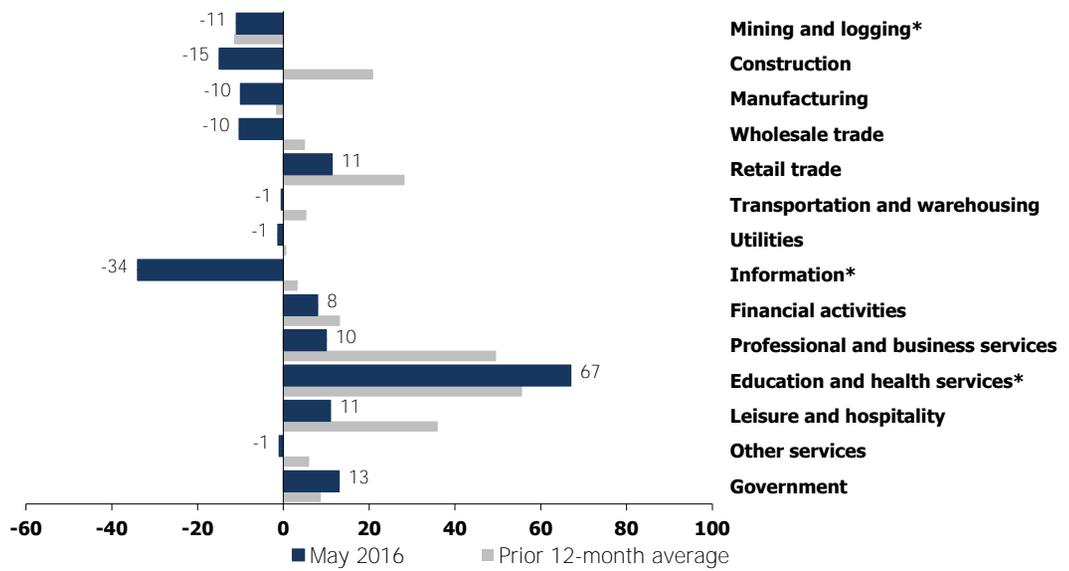
-34,000 Information

Within information, telecommunications employment fell by 37,000 in May, due largely to a strike.

Employment in total nonfarm

Over-the-month change, May 2016
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

Total nonfarm:
38



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, June 03, 2016.
Data are preliminary.
* denotes significance

-10,000 Manufacturing

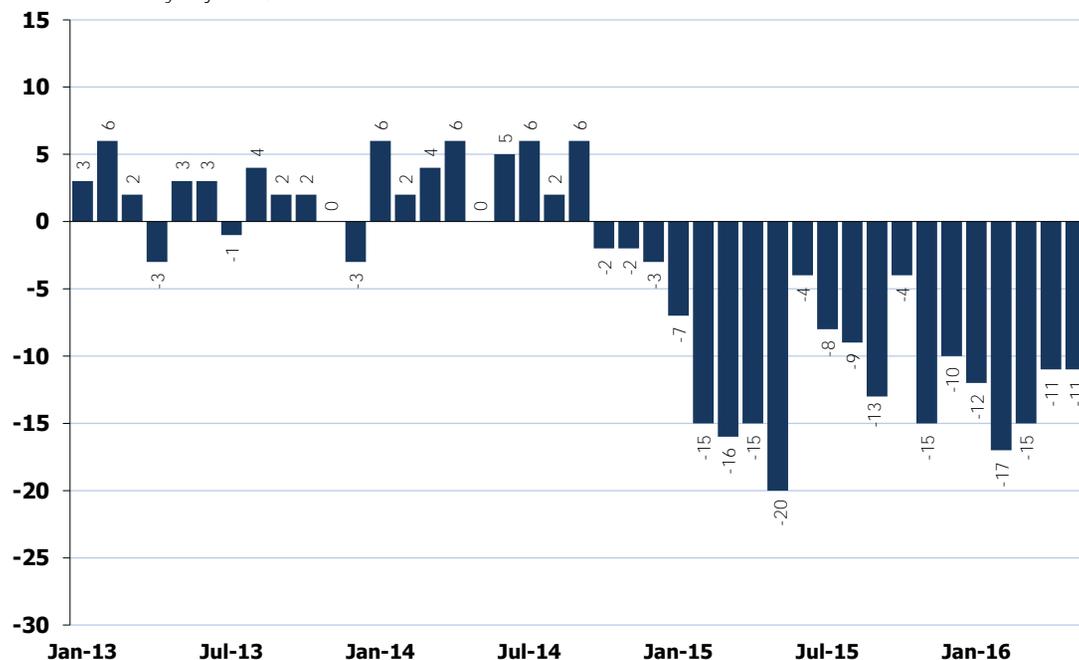
Durable goods manufacturing lost 18,000 jobs in May. Machinery accounted for 7,000 of the decrease, while furniture manufacturing lost 3,000 jobs over the month. Among nondurable goods industries, employment increased by 3,000 in plastics and rubber products.

Mining and Logging

Employment in mining and logging

Over-the-month change, January 2013–May 2016

Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, June 03, 2016.

In May, mining and logging employment declined by 11,000 for the second month in a row. Employment in mining declined by 10,000.

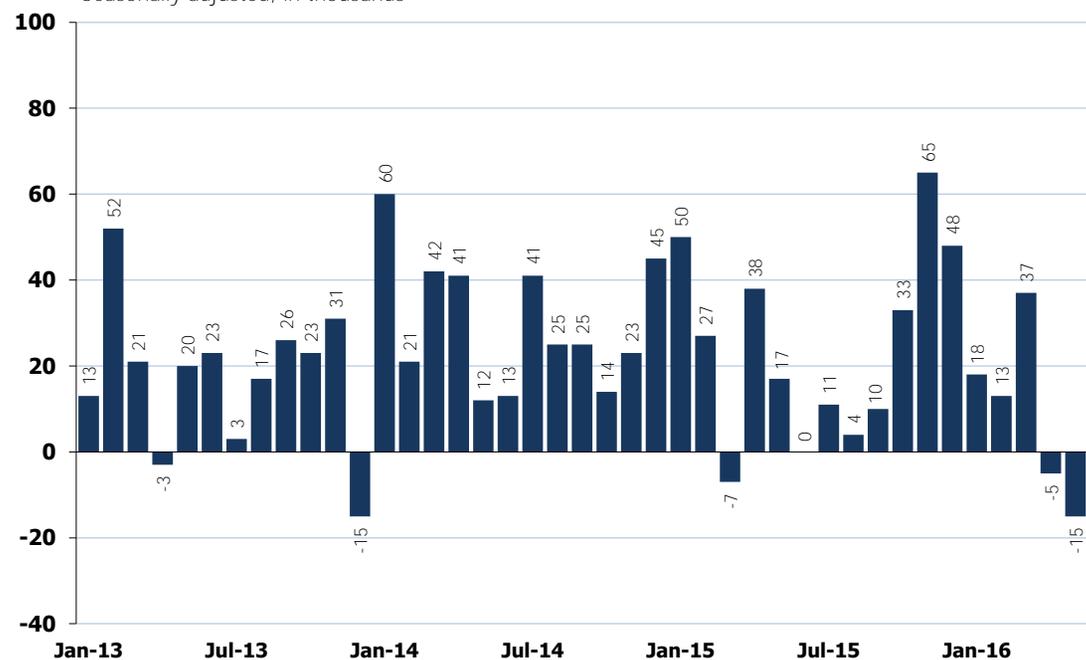
Mining typically drives employment trends in the sector. The losses in May and over the past year are consistent with changes in the number of active oil rigs. Domestic oil rigs ([Baker Hughes](#)) declined by roughly 8 percent from April to May and by 54 percent over the year.

Construction

Employment in construction

Over-the-month change, January 2013–May 2016

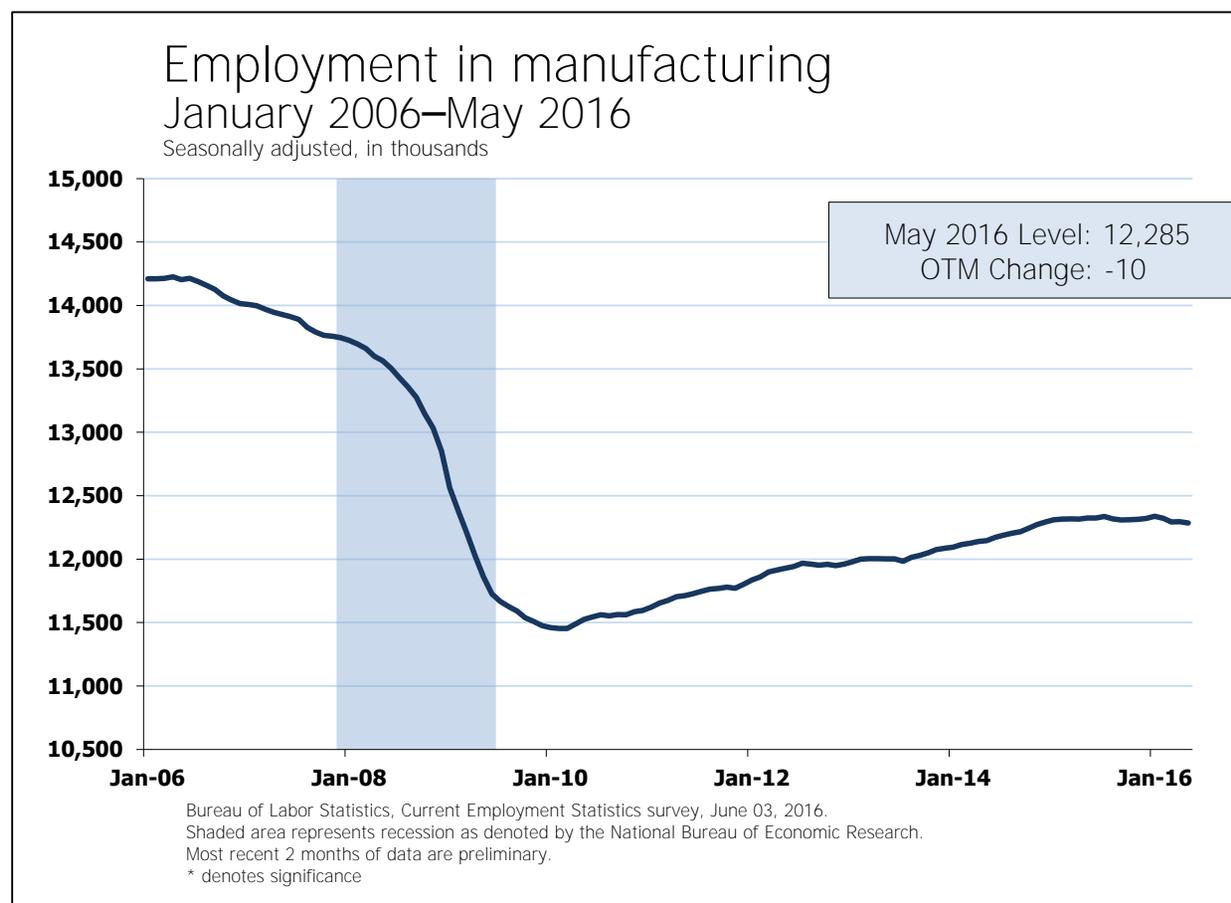
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, June 03, 2016.

Employment in construction changed little for a second month in May. Weakness was spread amongst the component industries. Job growth had averaged 25,000 per month in the 12 months ending in March.

Manufacturing



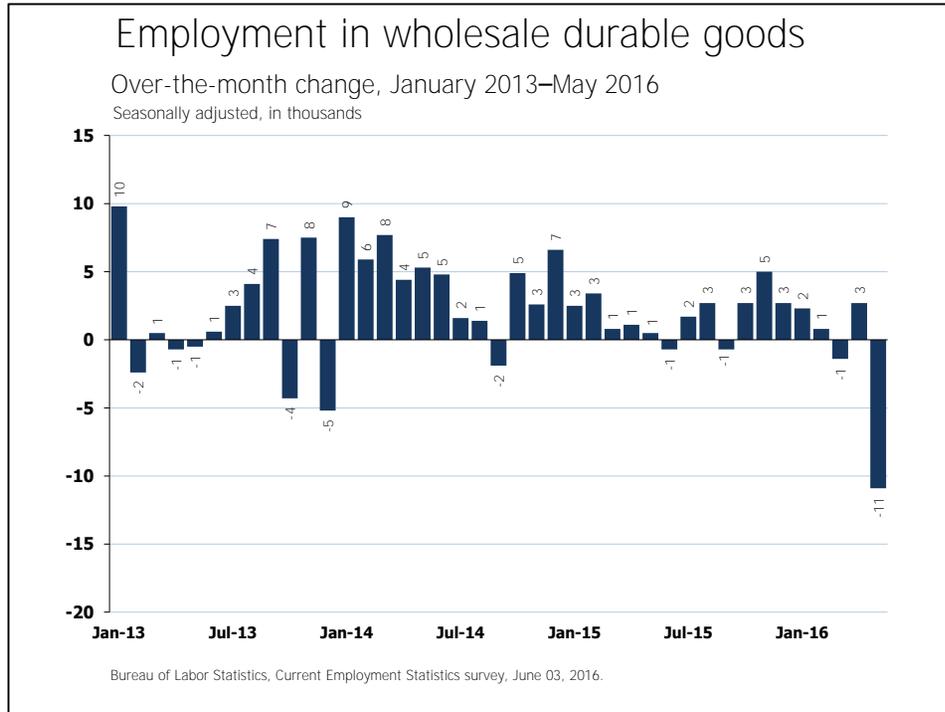
Employment in manufacturing changed little in May (-10,000). Over the past 4 months, manufacturing has lost 53,000 jobs.

In May, employment in durable goods fell by 18,000, led by losses in machinery (-7,000). In January 2015, employment reached a peak in machinery and since then, has declined by 60,000. Mining and oil and gas machinery accounted for over half of the job loss during this period. In May, employment also declined in furniture and related products (-3,000). Within nondurable goods, employment in plastics and rubber products increased by 3,000 in May.

The 1-month manufacturing diffusion index declined by 1.9 points to 43.7 in May. The value below 50 indicates that more manufacturing industries are losing jobs than adding.

Average weekly hours in manufacturing ticked up 0.1 hour to 40.8 hours for all employees and were unchanged for production employees at 41.8 hours.

Wholesale Trade

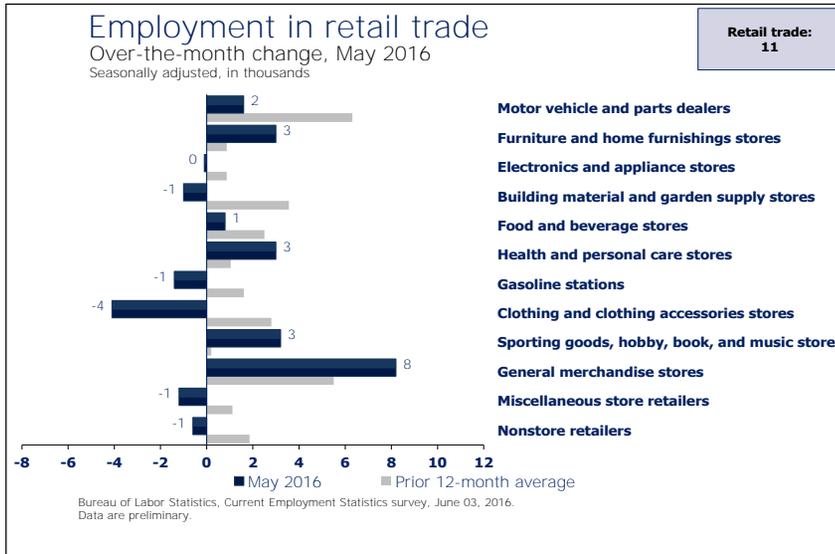


Employment in wholesale trade changed little in May (-10,000). Durable goods shed 11,000 jobs over the month, coinciding with a decline in durable goods manufacturing employment.

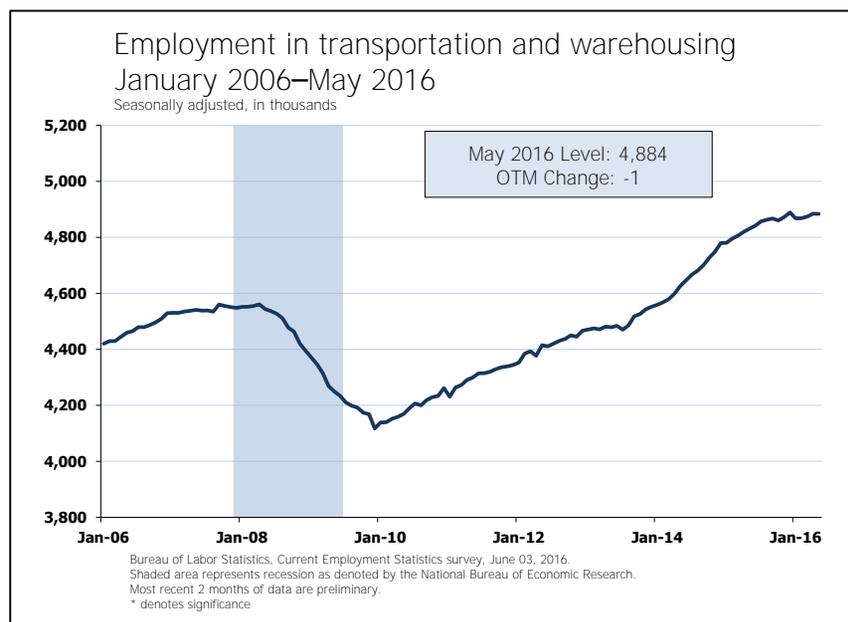
Retail Trade



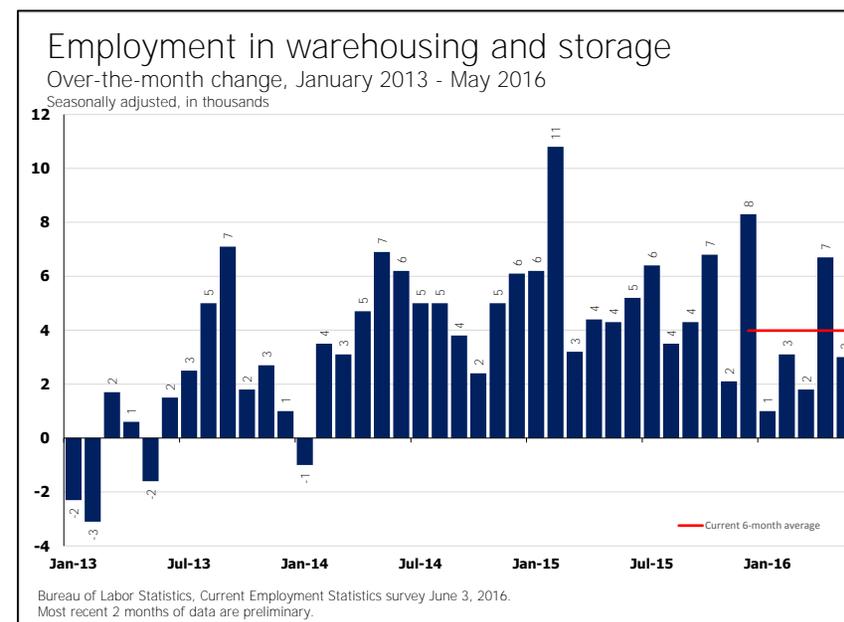
In May, employment in retail trade changed little (+11,000) and has been essentially unchanged over the past 2 months, after growing by an average of 54,000 per month in the first quarter. Employment changes in most of the component industries were below their prior 12-month averages.



Transportation and Warehousing



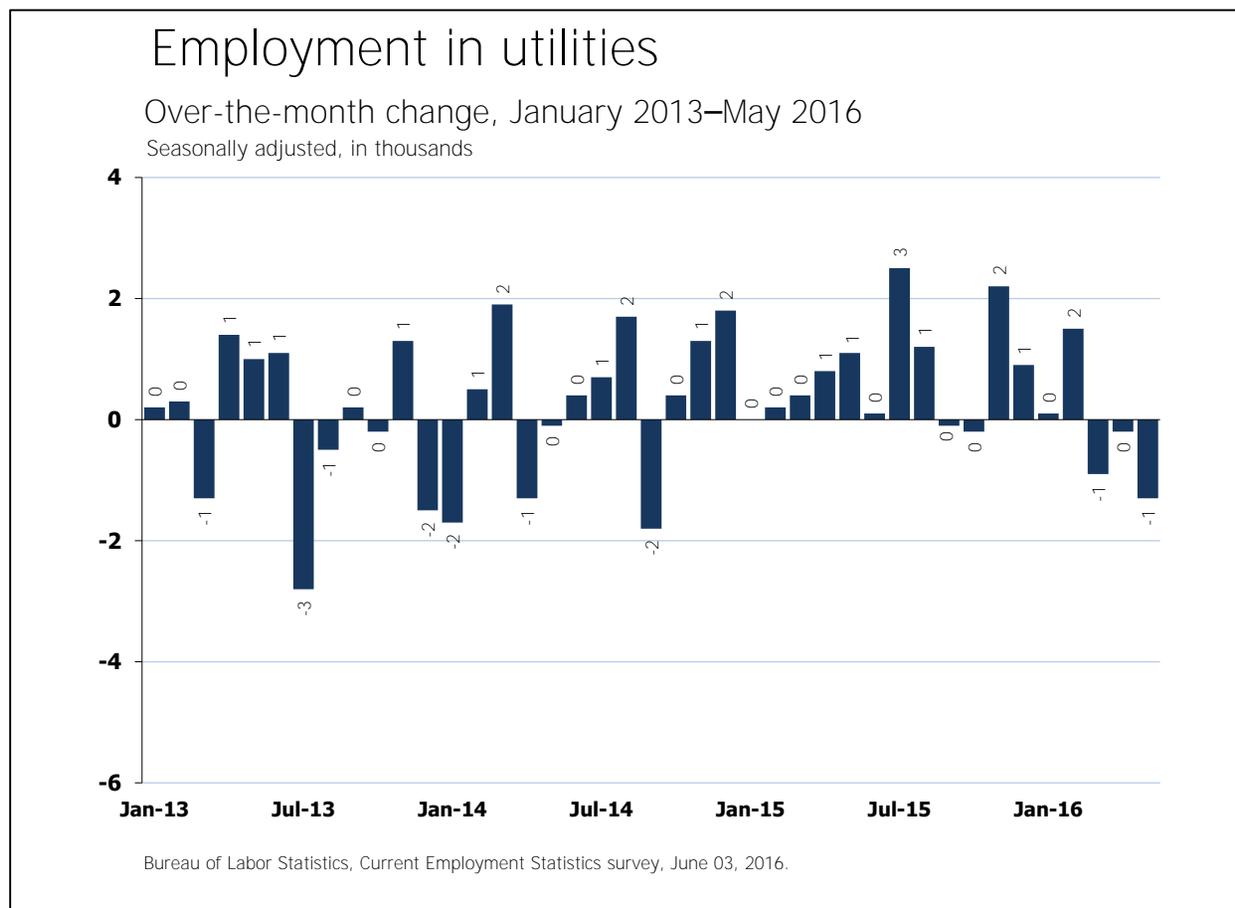
Employment in transportation and warehousing was essentially unchanged in May (-1,000). Over the year, however, the industry has added 53,000 jobs.



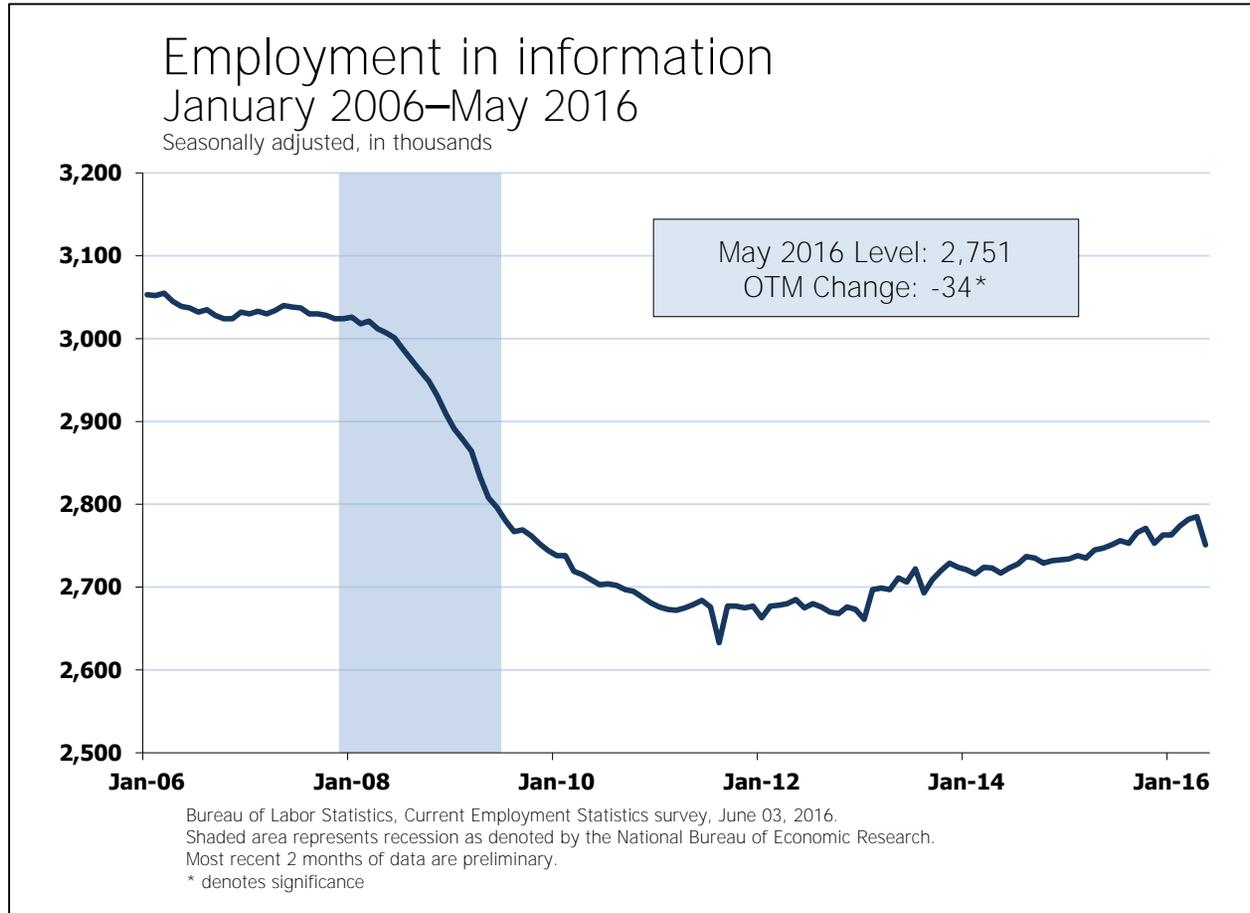
Employment in warehousing and storage continued to trend up in May (+3,000). Over the year, warehousing and storage has added 52,000 jobs, a 6.5-percent increase.

Utilities

Employment in utilities was essentially unchanged in May (-1,000).



Information



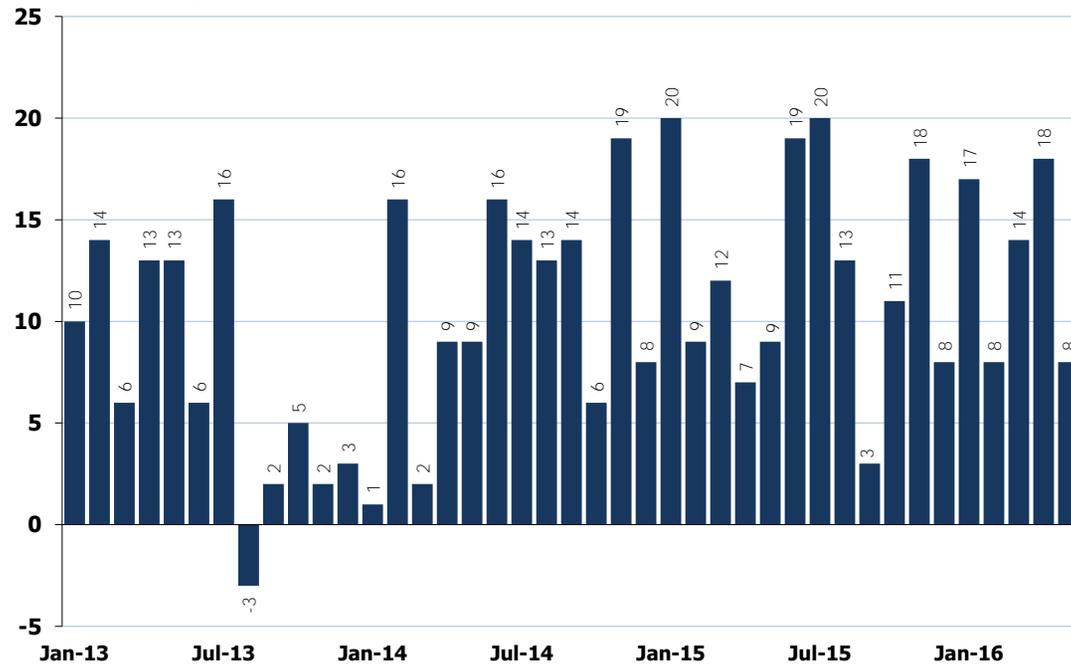
Information employment declined by 34,000 in May. This loss was concentrated in telecommunications, which lost 37,000 jobs, mostly due to a strike ([CES Strike Report](#)).

Financial Activities

Employment in financial activities

Over-the-month change, January 2013–May 2016

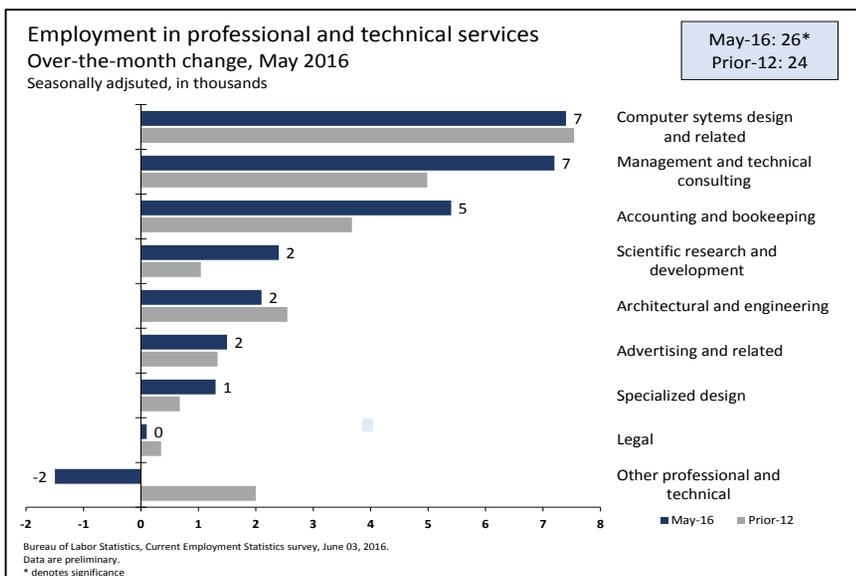
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, June 03, 2016.
Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.

Employment in financial activities changed little in May (+8,000). Despite weakness in May, financial activities has added 157,000 jobs over the past year.

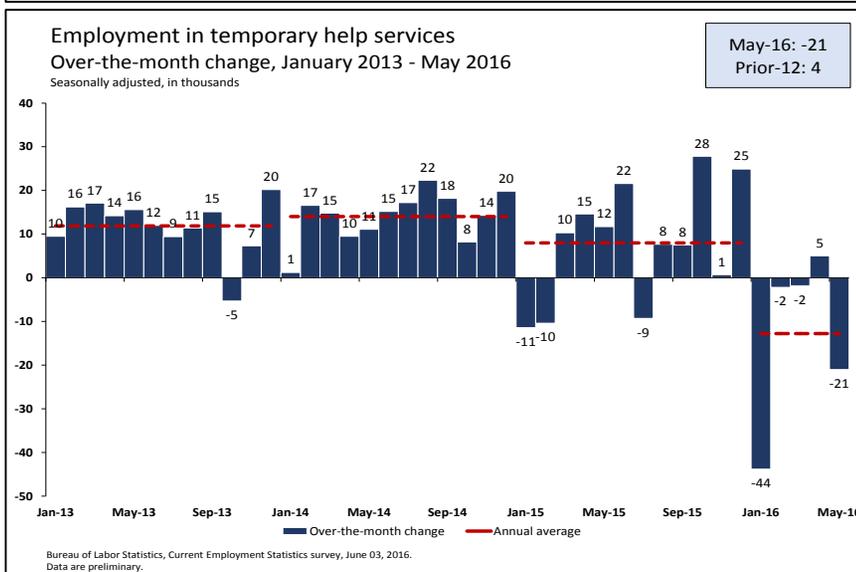
Professional and Business Services



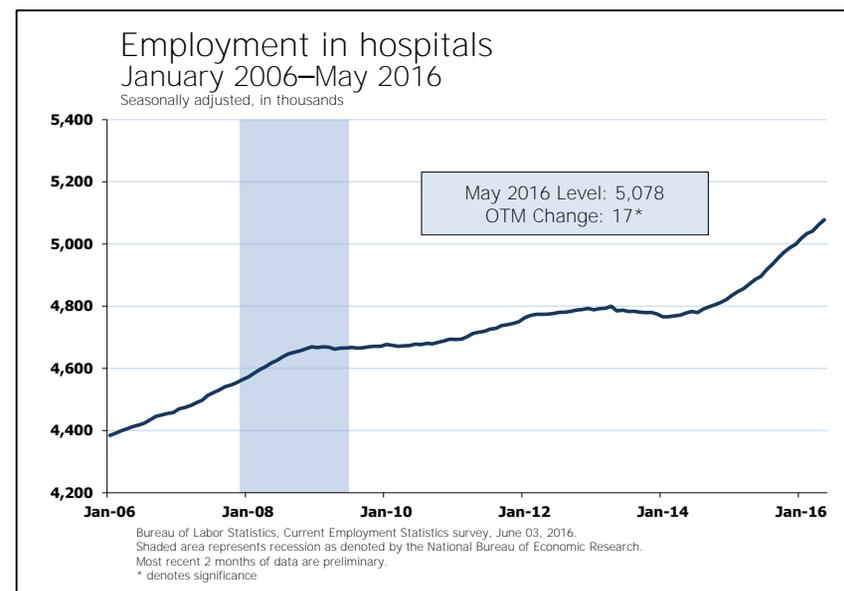
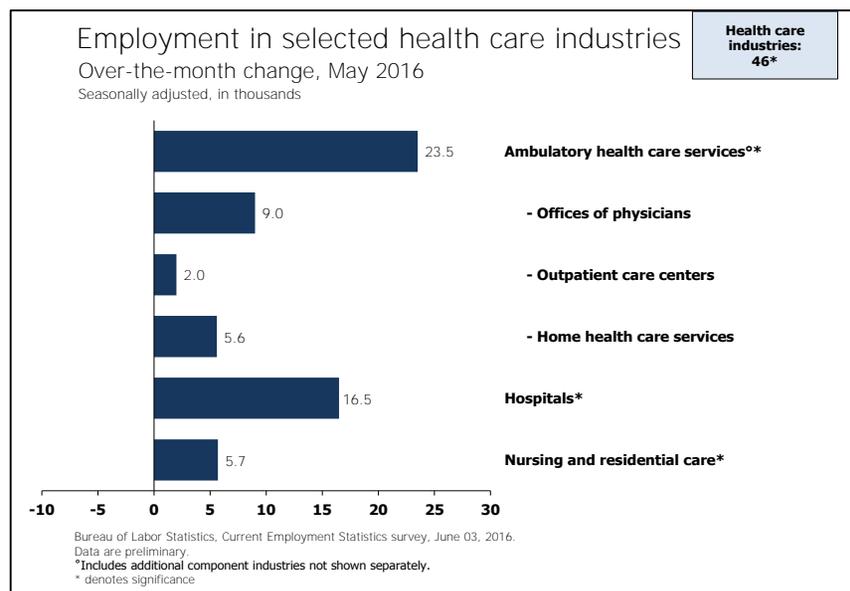
Employment in professional and business services changed little in May (+10,000). Professional and technical services added 26,000 jobs, which was partially offset by weakness in administrative and waste services (-12,000). In 2016, professional and business services has added 129,000 jobs, compared to 274,000 in the prior 5 months.

Within professional and technical services, employment in a majority of component industries remained on trend with their prior 12-month averages, led by computer systems design and related services and by management and technical consulting services (+7,000 each).

Within administrative and waste services, employment in temporary help services changed little (-21,000) in May. So far in 2016, temporary help services has lost 64,000 jobs.



Private Education and Health Services



Education and health services added 67,000 jobs in May. Within the sector, health care employment increased by 46,000, while private educational services employment (+12,000) continued to trend up. Social assistance employment changed little (+10,000) over the month. Over the past 12 months, educational services and social assistance have added 90,000 and 101,000 jobs, respectively.

Ambulatory health care services gained 24,000 jobs in May. Small employment increases throughout its component industries contributed to the gain. Ambulatory health care services has added 553,000 jobs since January 2014, accounting for nearly 60 percent of the employment gain in health care over the same period.

Hospital employment increased by 17,000 over the month. Since its employment trough in January 2014, the industry has added 312,000 jobs, accounting for one-third of the employment gain in health care over the same period.

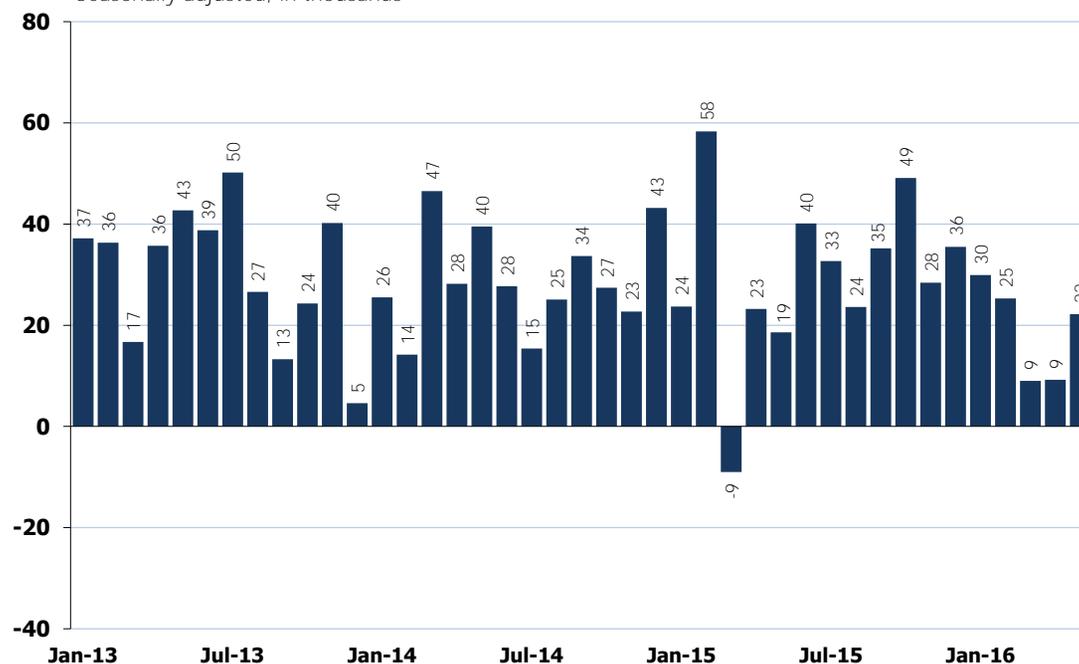
Nursing and residential care facilities employment ticked up over the month (+6,000). Nearly all of the employment gain occurred in nursing care facilities (+5,000), which has added 14,000 jobs since an employment trough in March 2015.

Leisure and Hospitality

Employment in food services and drinking places

Over-the-month change, January 2013–May 2016

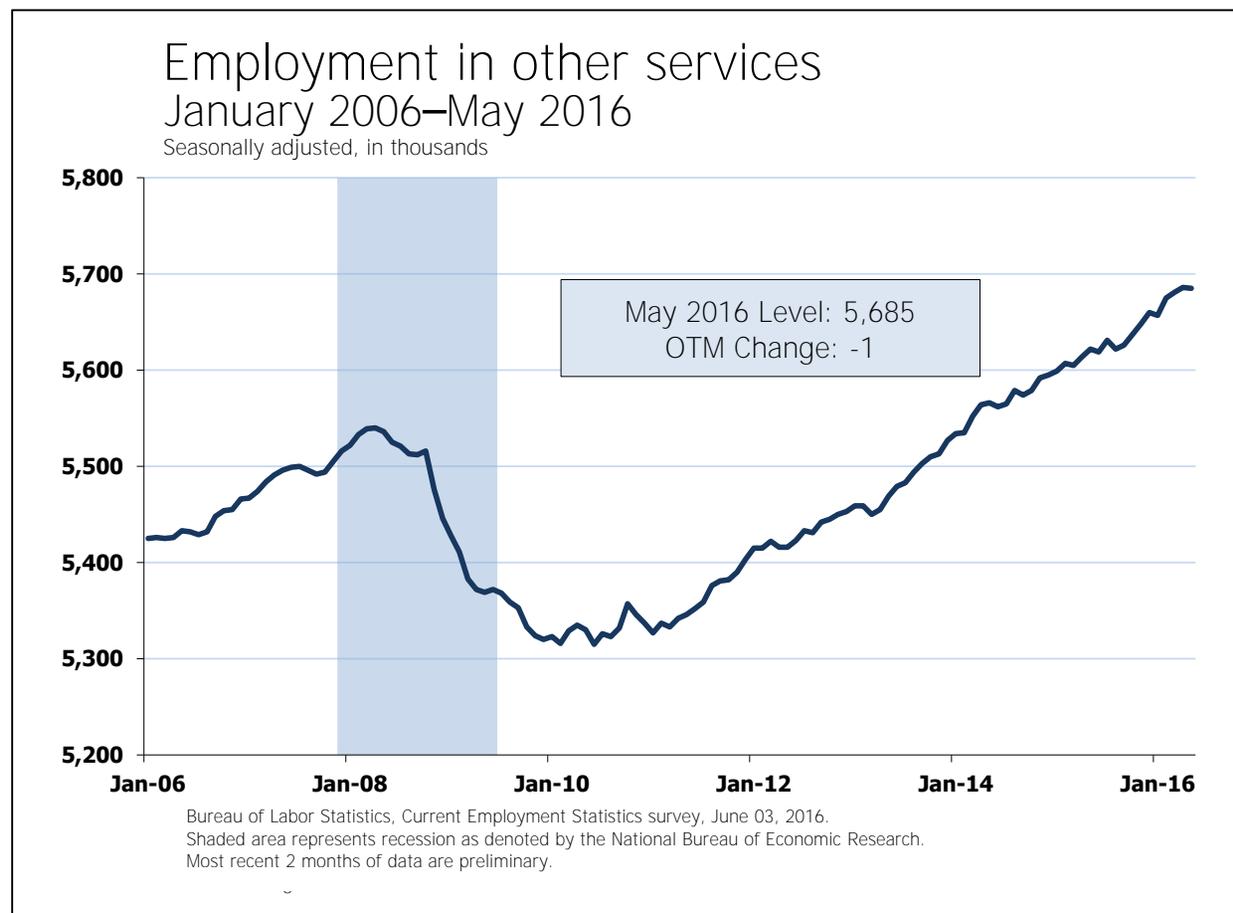
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey, June 03, 2016.

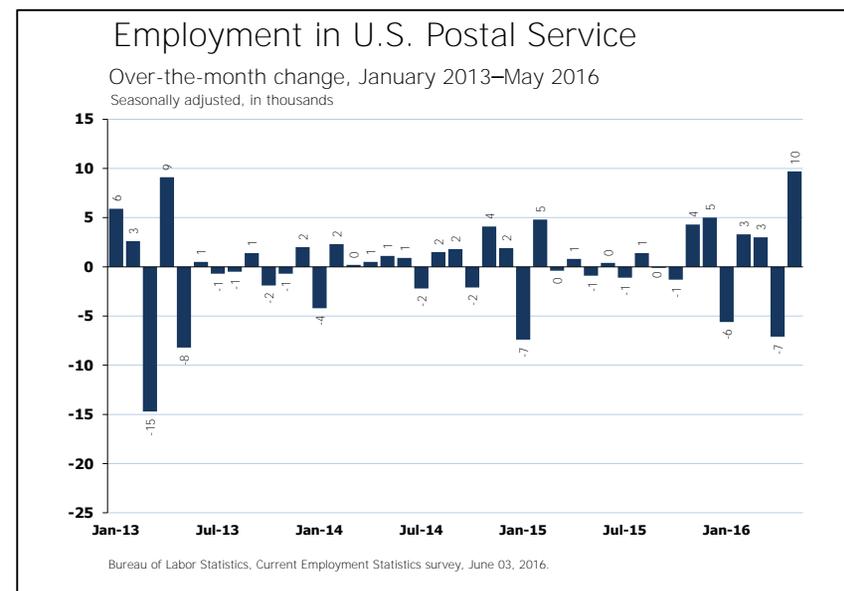
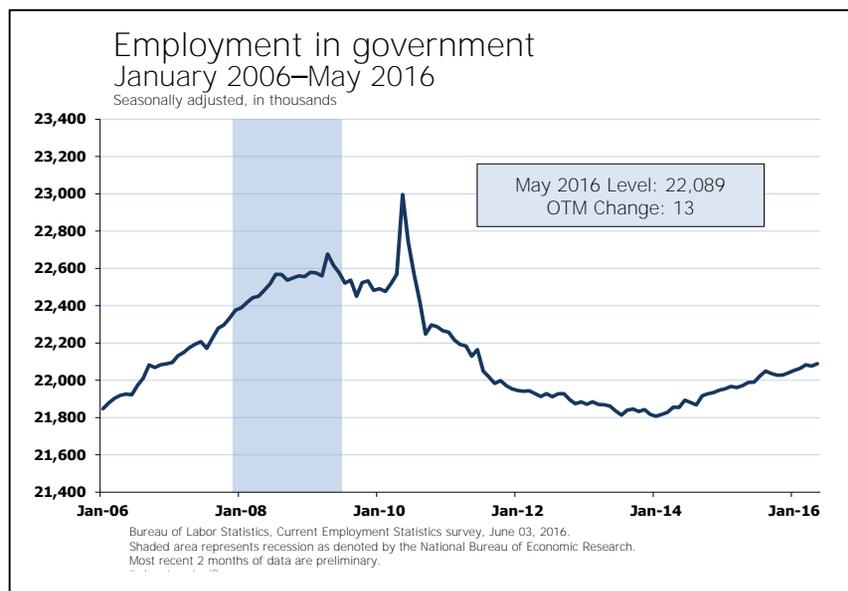
Employment in food services and drinking places changed little in May (+22,000). So far this year, the industry has added 96,000 jobs, compared to 172,000 jobs gained over the prior 5 months.

Other Services



Employment in other services changed little (-1,000) in May; however, the industry has added 63,000 jobs over the year. Personal and laundry services accounted for 42 percent of the gain over this 12-month period, with the remainder split between repair and maintenance services and membership organizations.

Government



Government employment changed little in May (+13,000). Within government, the U.S. Postal Service added 10,000 jobs, more than offsetting a decline of 7,000 in April. Government has added 282,000 jobs since its employment trough in January 2014, with local government, excluding education accounting for 45 percent of the gain.



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